The Role of Socioeconomic Data in Designing and Evaluating MPA Networks – California's Marine Life Protection Act Initiative Process

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Outline

- Background socioeconomic data needs
- General approach socioeconomic data collection
- Use in the MPA design and evaluation process



Socioeconomic Data Needs

- Comprehensive data that represents the spatial use patterns and values of commercial and recreational fisheries does not exist
 - Need data for planning (stakeholders) and evaluation (SAT)
- Contracted by the MLPA Initiative to:
 - Collect socioeconomic data and characterize the spatial extent and relative importance for commercial and recreational fishing (use and values) – data used by the <u>regional stakeholder group(s)</u> to inform <u>their MPA design process</u>
 - Data collected is used to evaluate the potential economic impacts of MPA proposals developed by the regional stakeholders
 - So, how do we do this....



General Approach

- Conduct outreach build relationships and trust within the fishing community
- Use computer-based map interface to administer survey and collect data — OceanMap — desktop and online
- Ask fishermen to map the extent and stated importance of their fishing grounds
- Summarize fishermen's knowledge while protecting confidentiality – reviewed by the fishing community
- Data is then used by the stakeholders to inform the design of their MPA proposals



General Approach – Survey Design

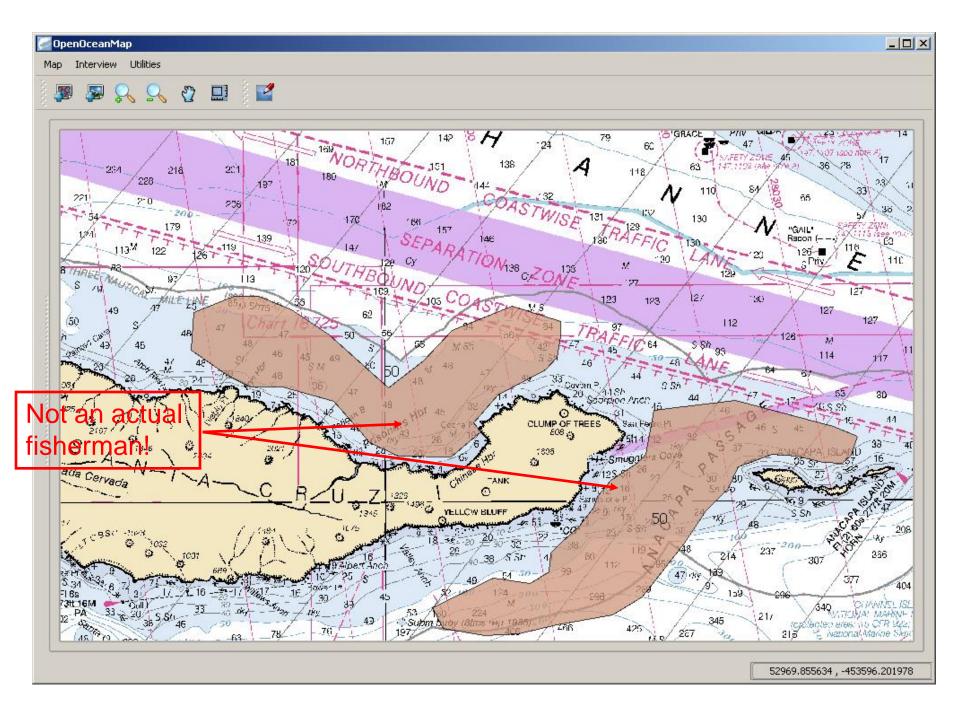
- Identify key fisheries in the region
 - Differentiate in terms of practices (target strategy) and/or gear configurations (e.g., lobster-trap, urchin-diving, spot prawn-trap, wetfish-seine)
- Stratified study area into geographic regions or port complexes
 - Santa Barbara, Ventura, Port Hueneme, San Pedro, Dana Point, Oceanside, San Diego
- At least 50% of the total landings and/or ex-vessel revenue from 2000-2008 by fishery, gear type, and port complex



General Approach – Data Collection

- All interviews follow the same protocol for each fishery the interviewee participates in:
 - Fishermen identify all fishing areas/locations that are of economic importance over their cumulative fishing experience
 - Fishermen rank these areas using a weighted percentage an imaginary "bag of 100 pennies" that they distribute over the fishing grounds
 - Non-spatial information pertaining to demographics and basic operations will also be collected

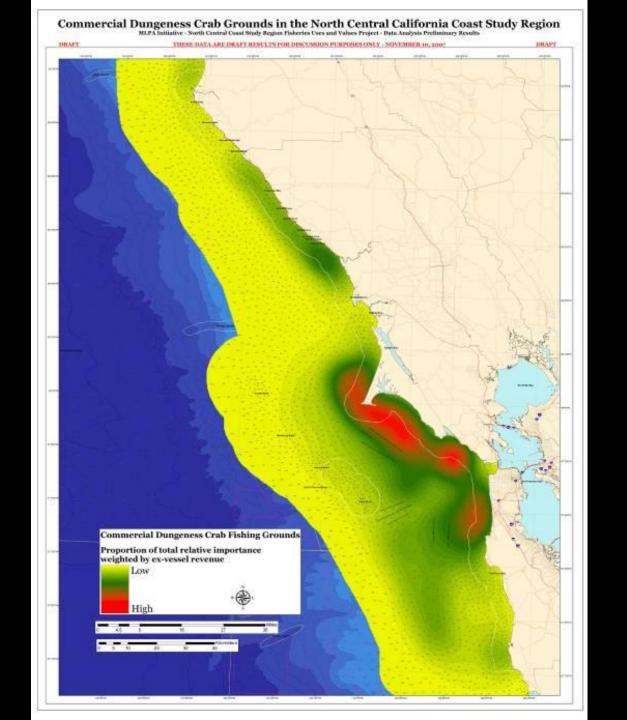


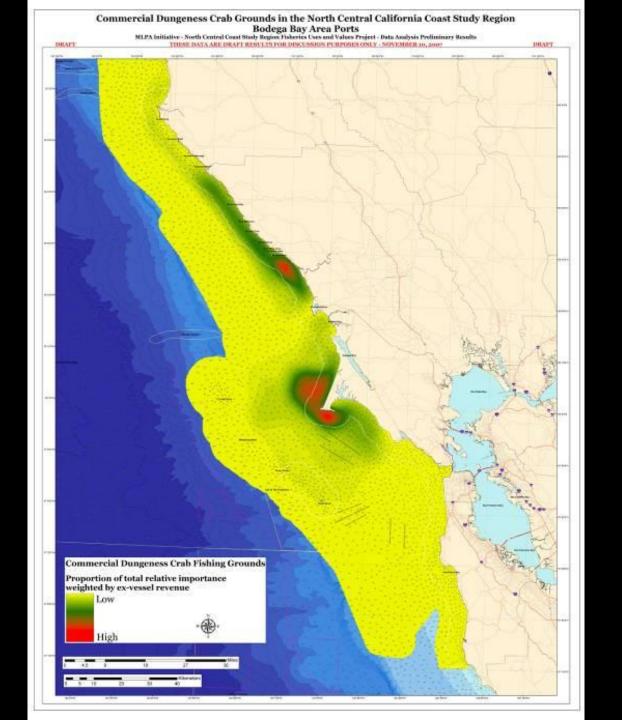


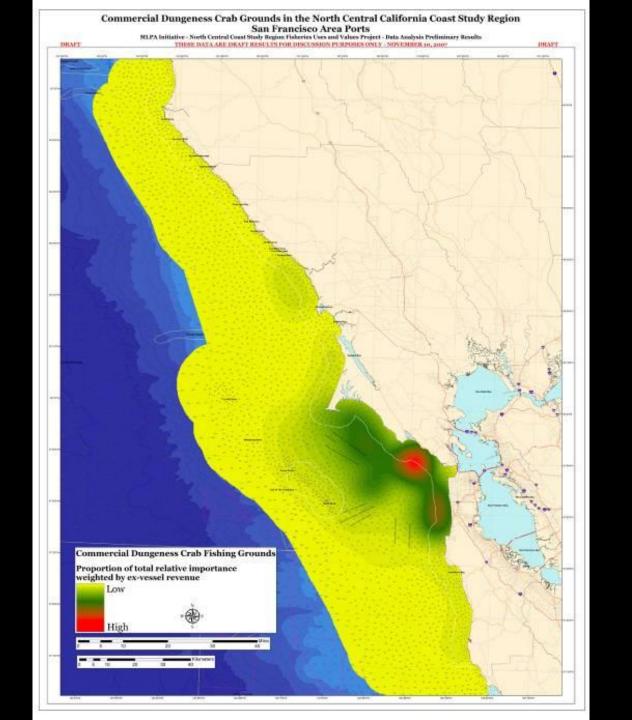
MPA Design and Evaluation

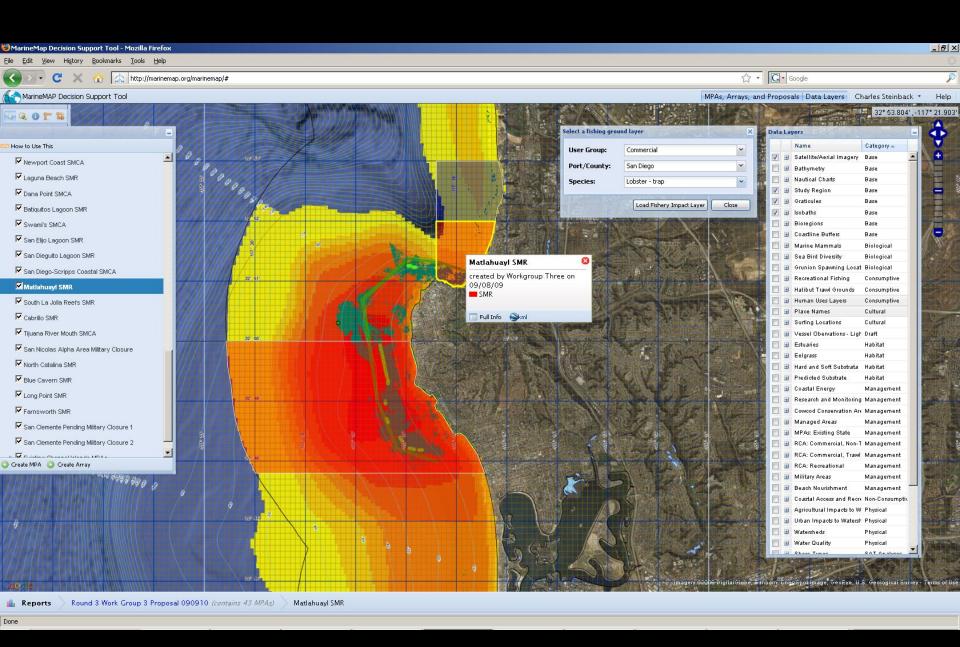
- Produce sets of maps for each fishery, which are used by stakeholders to assist in the design of MPA proposals
 - One map for the entire study region
 - Maps specific to each port in which the fishery occurs
- With each iteration of the MPA proposal design process, we evaluate
 - The potential impacts on the commercial, CPFV (charter), and recreational fishing grounds
 - Conduct an economic impact analysis on commercial and CPFV (charter) fisheries



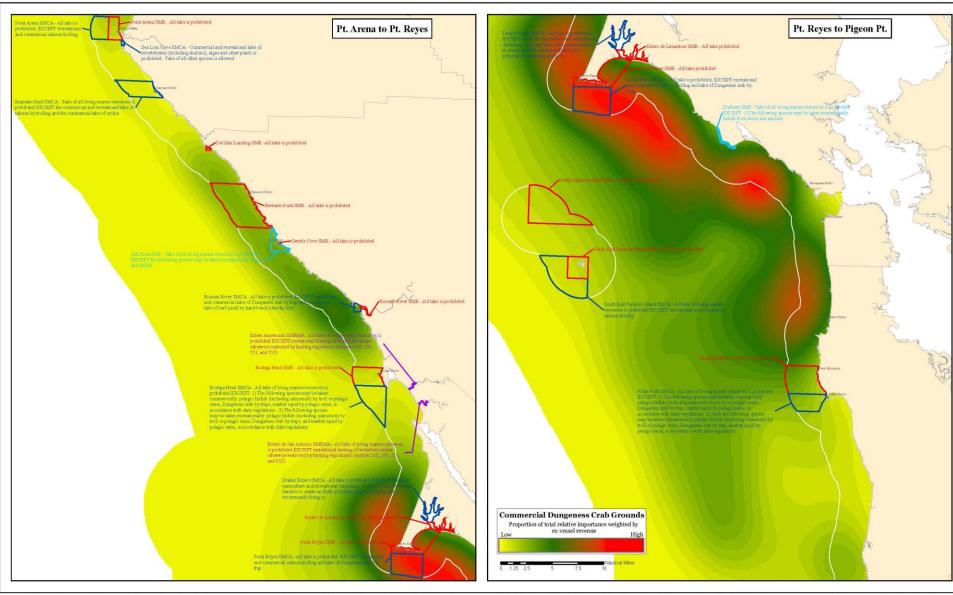








MLPA North Central Coast, Integrated Preferred Alternative MPA Proposal Compared to Study Region Commercial Dungeness Crab Grounds**



^{**} North Central Coast Integrated Preferred Alternative - April 24, 2008. Commercial fishing grounds identified through local knowledge interviews, summer 2007. Scholz, et al. 2008. Commercial and recreational fishing grounds and their relative importance off the North Central Coast of California (Draft)

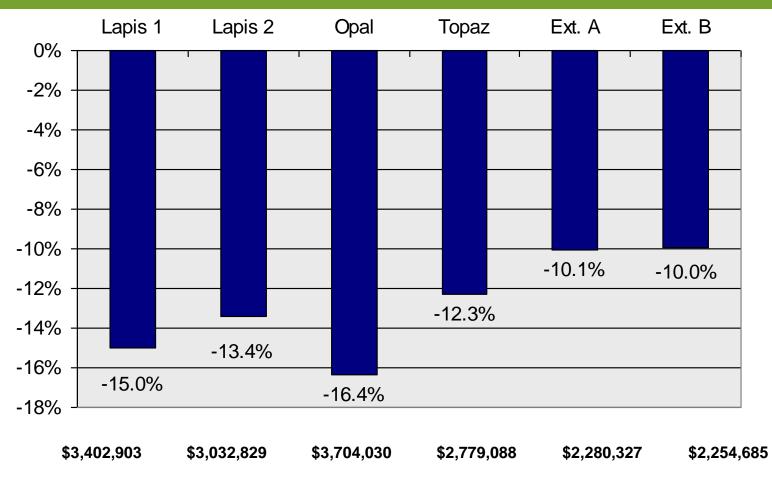
MPA Design and Evaluation

	Commercial	Commercial Passenger Fishing Vehicle (CPFV)	Recreational
# of fisheries	15 species	10 species	17 species
Level of analysis	65 port-fishery combinations	80 port-fishery combinations	Results reported by user group (private boat, kayak, dive/spear) and by county

	Commercial	CPFV	Recreational
Potential impacts on fishing grounds (area and value)	X	Х	X
Potential net economic impacts	X	X	
Potential gross economic impacts	X		



Net Economic Impacts (Commercial)



Maximum Potential Net Economic Impact (Reduction in Profit)



Moving Forward and Lessons Learned

- Challenges and opportunities moving forward
 - Monitoring
- Lessons Learned
 - Engage the fishing community (and non-fishing community) early and often throughout the process (well before, during, and even after)
 - Confidentiality take every measure possible to protect information during and after interview
 - Building relationships do what you say
 - Collect data that is scale appropriate, port-level
 - Fishing community = wealth of knowledge

